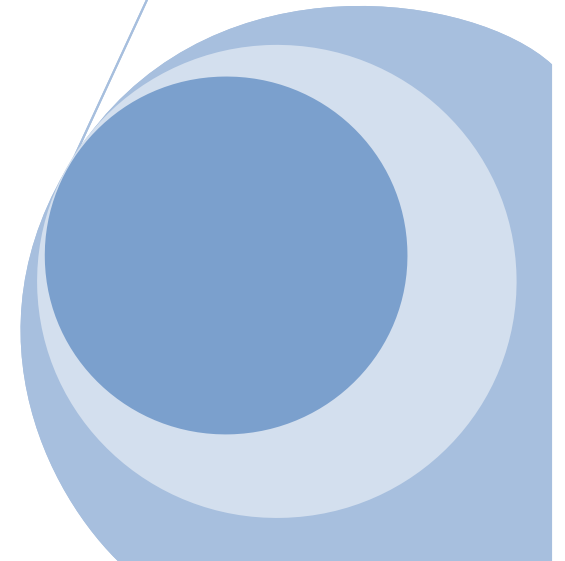




SOCIEDAD MEXICANA
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NAI Affiliate Partnership Proposal

Sociedad Mexicana de
Astrobiología (Mexican
Society of Astrobiology,
SOMA)





NAI Affiliate Partnership Proposal

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Roberto Vázquez-Meza, Instituto de Astronomía, Ensenada, UNAM



Proposal for becoming a NAI International Affiliate

- Our proposal focuses on collaborating with the NASA Astrobiology Institute (NAI) on three main objectives:
 - **Research:** Establishing collaborative links between the Mexican scientific community – either currently working on or interested in initiating research on astrobiology – and the NAI community.
 - **Formation of Human Resources:** Supporting the participation of early-career scientists and graduate students in SOMA and NAI activities, as well as promoting their interaction with the astrobiology international community.
 - **Education and Public Outreach:** Creating and promoting tools and activities for disseminating knowledge about Astrobiology to the general public, including high school and undergraduate students.

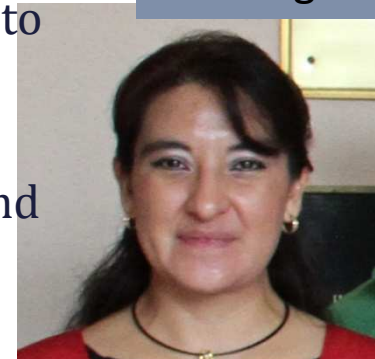


The Mexican Society of Astrobiology

- SOMA is a non-profit, self-sustaining organization consisting of a multidisciplinary group of academics and students interested in promoting the knowledge and progress of Astrobiology in Mexico.
- Its headquarters are located at Instituto de Ciencias Nucleares (ICN) at the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM) in Mexico City.
- SOMA is presently directed by:
 - Dr. Antígona Segura, President, an astronomer dedicated to the study of exoplanets and biosignatures.
 - Dr. Sandra I. Ramírez-Jiménez, Vice-president, a chemist that is an expert in the study of planetary atmospheres and extremophiles.



Antígona



Sandra



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Activities

A1. SOMA scientific meetings



Seven SOMA scientific meetings since 2001:

- Invited, oral and poster presentations from researchers, undergraduate and graduate students.
- 80 attendees on average per meeting.
- Next one in August 24th, 2012 in Cuernavaca, Morelos.
- VIII SOMA meeting web site <http://soma.nucleares.unam.mx/>

*The picture below was taken from the SOMA meeting 2007.
Universum Science Museum, UNAM. Mexico City*



A2. SOMA at international scientific meetings



- 2008** - International Society for the Study of the Origin of Life and Astrobiology Society (ISSOL) 2008
- European Astrobiology Network Association (EANA)
- 2009** - National Physics Conference
- 2011** - Origins: The International Astrobiology Society and Bioastronomy (IAU C51) Joint International Conference
- European Astrobiology Network Association (EANA)
- 2012** - Astrobiology Science Conference (AbSciCon)



VIII Meeting of SOMA

August 24, 2012

- 120 participants from 13 of 32 states.
- 2 invited talks, 10 oral contributions, 24 poster contributions.
- Mostly students (undergraduate, graduate and posdoctoral).



Activities for undergraduate and graduate students

A3. Undergraduate and graduate courses



- 2008 to date: **Selected topics in Astronomy: Astrobiology.** Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM). <http://sites.google.com/site/cursoastrobio/>
- 2004 to date: **Introduction to astrobiology.** Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Autónoma de Baja California. <http://sites.google.com/site/astrobio101/>
- Curricula for the elective courses Astrobiology I and II for the Graduate Program of Astrophysics, UNAM:
<http://www.astroscu.unam.mx/posgrado/Posgrado-Astrofisica/Programa-Astrofisica2011.pdf>
- 2011-212: Advice and proposal of the curriculum for the **new program** dedicated to **Space Sciences**, Universidad de Baja California.

A4. SOMA schools and workshops



Workshop for High School teachers

- 60 hrs. August 22th to November 28th, 2009
- 30 hrs. June 21th – 25th, 2010

Biannual Mexican School of Astrobiology

- 25 attendees
- 30 hrs. June 13th – 15th, 2011



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Invited international researchers

A7. Invited international researches

- 2001:** François Raulin and Patrice Coll (Université Paris XII)
Invited speaker for the I Meeting of SOMA (August 28-31, 2001)
- 2002:** Vladimir Alexandrov (Moscow State University)
Invited speaker for the II Meeting of SOMA (August 29-30, 2002)
- 2004:** Frédéric Masset (Service d'Astrophysique, Saclay, France)
Invited speaker for the III Meeting of SOMA (June 23-25, 2004)
- 2007:** Frank Drake (SETI Institute)
Invited speaker for the IV Meeting of SOMA (April 19-20, 2007)
Lecture "How many habitable planets are there?" at the Instituto de Ciencias Nucleares UNAM (April 17, 2007)
Jesús Martínez Frías (Centro de Astrobiología, Spain)
Lecture "Planetary geology and Mars exploration: The relevance of Mars analog sites" at the Instituto de Ciencias Nucleares UNAM (September 27, 2007)
- 2009:** Margarita Marinova (California Institute of Technology), Fred A. Rainey (Louisiana State University),
Chris McKay (NASA Ames Research Center)
Series of Lectures: Mars Colonization at the Instituto de Ciencias Nucleares, UNAM (March 13, 2009)
- 2010:** Lisa Kaltenegger (Max Planck Institute for Astronomy/Harvard-Smithsonian)
Visiting professor at the Instituto de Ciencias Nucleares, UNAM (March 7-22, 2010)
Lectures at the Instituto de Geofísica and Instituto de Ciencias Nucleares, UNAM
Invited speaker for the VII Meeting of SOMA (August 18-19, 2010)
- 2011:** Victoria Meadows (Virtual Planetary Laboratory at UW)
Visiting professor at the Instituto de Ciencias Nucleares, UNAM (June 9-15, 2011)
Invited speaker for the I Mexican School of Astrobiology (June 13-15, 2011)
Lectures at the Instituto de Astronomía and Instituto de Ciencias Nucleares, UNAM.
Sean Raymond (Laboratoire d'Astrophysique de Bordeaux, France), Michael Meyer (NASA)
Invited speakers (videoconference) for the Day of Astrobiology (December 2, 2011)



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Academic activities

A5. Open academic activities



- **Bimonthly electronic bulletin** (only for members and international fellows): Year 4, Issue 35. Editor: Irma Lozada-Chávez
<http://www.nucleares.unam.mx/soma/index.php/boletin>
- **Lectures** (for researchers, undergraduate and graduate students):
 - "Planetary geology and Mars exploration: relevance of Earth's analogs"*** (September 27th, 2007)
Jesús Martínez Frías, CAB, Spain
 - "About stars, planets, life and other curiosities"*** (March-August, 2009)
6 lectures by scientists working in Mexico
 - "Colonization of Mars"*** (March 1st, 2009)
5 lectures, 2 by Mexican researchers and 3 by US researchers
 - "Geophysics and biology of hydrothermal vents"*** (May 23th, 2011)
3 lectures by Mexican female researchers
 - "The VPL and the search for habitable planets"*** (June 13th, 2011)
Victoria Meadows, VPL-NAI, US
- **The day of Astrobiology** (December 2nd, 2011)
2 remote lectures by Sean Raymond and Michael Meyer, one discussion panel by Mexican researchers
- **The week of Astrobiology** (April 9 -13, 2012)
Organized by students with the Nibiru Astronomical Society



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Public outreach

A6. Public outreach activities



Movies and science:

- Cosmic Collisions (November 15th, 2007)
- Aliens of the deep (March 27th, 2008)

Public Lectures and demonstrations:

- Discussion panel: *Extraterrestrial life and Science Fiction* (May 6th, 2008)
- Astrobiology and Solar System exhibit in the *Astronomy Fair* in downtown Mexico City (November 20-29, 2009)
- Stand dedicated to Astrobiology in the *Space Week* (October 9th, 2010)
- Stand dedicated to Astrobiology in *The Night of the Stars* (April 17th, 2010 and February 26th, 2011)
- *Science on the Streets* dedicated to Astrobiology, downtown Mexico City (December 3rd, 2011) organized in collaboration with Mexico City's Government (more than 2,000 attendees)
- Lectures for incarcerated minors (February, 2012)

A10. SOMA online sources

- SOMA web site (in Spanish and some contents in English): <http://www.nucleares.unam.mx/soma/>
- Facebook: <http://facebook.com/astrobiologiamexico>
- Astrobiology "yellow pages" (Mexico and Colombia): <http://sites.google.com/site/directorioastrobiologia/>
- Workshop website: <http://sites.google.com/site/tallerdeastrobiologia/>
- Mail-list for astrobiology related announcements (for non-SOMA members): http://mx.groups.yahoo.com/group/soc_mex_astrobiologia/
- Astrobiology resources for teachers (work in progress): <http://www.nucleares.unam.mx/astrobiologia/>



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Collaborations

A8. SOMA national collaborations

- **Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM):**

Instituto de Ciencias Nucleares, Instituto de Ciencias del Mar y Limnología, Instituto de Astronomía, Instituto de Geofísica, Facultad de Ciencias, Museo de Geología, Dirección General de Divulgación de la Ciencia, Posgrado en Ciencias de la Tierra, Posgrado en Astronomía

- **Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana (UAM),** Unidad Cuajimalpa

- **Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos (UAEM):** Centro de Investigaciones Químicas (CIQ)

- **Universidad Autónoma de Baja California (UABC):** Facultad de Ciencias

- **Instituto Potosino de Investigación Científica y Tecnológica A.C. (IPICYT)**

- **Instituto de Ciencia y Tecnología del Distrito Federal (ICYTDF)**

- ***Nibiru*:** Sociedad Astronómica de la Facultad de Ciencias, UNAM

- ***SAFIR*:** Sociedad Astronómica de la Facultad de Ingeniería, UNAM

- ***SAM*:** Sociedad Astronómica de México

- ***GAK*:** Grupo Astronómico Kepler

A9. SOMA international affiliations

2011: European Astrobiology Network Association (EANA)



Astrobiology research in Mexico by SOMA members

Research in ASTROBIOLOGY	Goal of the NASA Astrobiology Roadmap	Researcher (Affiliation)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Microbial biosignatures, - Morpho-biological development of microbialites. - Extremophiles from subaerial hydrothermal deposits. - Early life on land. - Biological Soil Crusts. 	3, 4, 5, 7	Dr. Hugo Beraldi Campesi (Instituto de Geología, UNAM)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Role of minerals in chemical evolution. - Stability of organic molecules in extreme conditions. 	2	Dr. María Colín García (Instituto de Geología, UNAM)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Origin and evolution of genetic regulation. - Evolution of energy supply <i>via</i> metabolic pathways in extreme organisms. - Evolution of complex multicellular organisms. - Origin and evolution of viruses and the RNA world. 	3, 5, 6	M. Sc. Irma Lozada Chávez (University of Leipzig, Germany)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diversity and mechanisms of adaptation of anaerobic microorganisms in hypersaline environments. - Carbon biogeochemical cycles under extreme and anaerobic conditions. 	4, 5	Dr. Lilia Montoya Lorenzana (Centro de Investigaciones Químicas, UAEM)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chemistry of planetary atmospheres. - Mars analog sites and life detection on Mars. - Life in extreme environments. 	2, 4, 6, 7	Dr. Rafael Navarro González (Instituto de Ciencias Nucleares, UNAM)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Physical and chemical properties of Titan's aerosols. - Extremophiles in the context of Europa's ocean. 	2, 5	Dr. Sandra I. Ramírez Jiménez (Centro de Investigaciones Químicas, UAEM)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planetary habitability. - Remote detection of life. - Biosignatures. 	1, 4, 7	Dr. Antígona Segura Peralta (Instituto de Ciencias Nucleares, UNAM)



Astrobiology research in Mexico by SOMA members

Research in ASTRONOMY	Goal of the NASA Astrobiology Roadmap	Researcher (Affiliation)
- Galactic habitable zones.	1	Dr. Leticia Carigi Delgado (Instituto de Astronomía, UNAM)
- Interstellar medium, high energy particles and their interaction with planetary atmospheres.	1, 4	Dr. Eduardo de la Fuente Acosta (Universidad de Guadalajara)
- Dynamics of planetary systems in different galactic environments.	1	Dr. Bárbara Pichardo Silva (Instituto de Astronomía, UNAM)
- Solar System minor bodies, dynamics of planetary systems.	1	Dr. Arcadio Poveda Ricalde (Instituto de Astronomía, UNAM)
- Exoplanet characterization. - Astrometry and photometry of asteroids & comets. - High-Resolution Mid-Infrared Spectroscopy of Hydrocarbons in Jovian Atmospheres.	1	Dr. Pedro Valdés Sada (Universidad de Monterrey)
- Interstellar medium: planetary nebulae. - Small Solar System bodies. - Inverse panspermia.	1, 4, 5, 6	Dr. Roberto Vázquez Meza (Instituto de Astronomía, Ensenada, UNAM)



Astrobiology research in Mexico by SOMA members

Research in CHEMISTRY AND BIOLOGY	Goal of the NASA Astrobiology Roadmap	Researcher (Affiliation)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Origins of biomolecular homochirality and auto-replicant systems. - Rupture of chiral symmetry in crystallization. - Kinetic simulations of auto-catalytic systems. - Simulations of the prebiotic peptides formation. 	3	Dr. Thomas Buhse (Centro de Investigaciones Químicas, UAEM)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Iron and sulfur-based biospheres and their biosignatures. - Hydrogeology and microbiology at active springs. 	1, 2, 5, 6, 7	Dr. Javiera Cervini Silva (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Unidad Cuajimalpa)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Geobiology of microbialites. - Microbial signatures (microbial carbonates or biogeological signatures). 	3, 5	Dr. Elizabeth Chacón Baca (Facultad de Ciencias, UNAM)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evolution of minimal gene sets. 	5	Dr. Luis Delaye Arredondo (CINVESTAV, Irapuato)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ecological evolution of Bacteria. 	3, 4, 5	Dr. Luis Enrique Eguiarte Fruns (Instituto de Ecología, UNAM)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biological implications of inverse panspermia. 	4, 5, 6	Dr. Patricia G. Núñez Pérez (Instituto de Estudios Avanzados de Baja California)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Microbiology of hydrothermal vents and anoxic submarine environments. 	5, 6	Dr. Elva Escobar Briones (Instituto de Ciencias del Mar y Limnología, UNAM)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aquatic microbial biodiversity in Cuatro Ciénegas, Coahuila México. - Relevance of the horizontal gene transfer in the context of the origin of life. 	3, 4, 5	Dr. Valeria F. Souza Saldivar (Instituto de Ecología, UNAM)



Astrobiology research in Mexico by SOMA members

Research in GEOPHYSICS & PLANETARY SCIENCES	Goal of the NASA Astrobiology Roadmap	Researcher (Affiliation)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Microscopic characterization of sinter deposits. - Spectroscopy and mineral characterization of surface hydrothermal alteration zones. 	2, 7	Dr. Carles Canet Miquel (Instituto de Geofísica, UNAM)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Petrological properties of chondrites. 	1, 2	Dr. Karina Cervantes de la Cruz (Centro de Geociencias, UNAM)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impact cratering and meteors. 	1, 2	Dr. Guadalupe Cordero Tercero (Instituto de Geofísica, UNAM)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stellar habitable zones. - Mars geology. 	1, 2	Dr. Héctor Durand Manterola (Instituto de Geología, UNAM)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rings of Saturn, dusty plasmas. 	2	Dr. Dolores Maravilla Meza (Instituto de Geofísica, UNAM)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Geology of the early Earth and Mars. - Origin of Life. - Mars analogs on Earth. 	2, 3	Dr. Fernando Ortega Gutiérrez (Instituto de Geología, UNAM)



Astrobiology projects with funding

- Mexican universities and the Mexican Council of Science and Technology (CONACyT) are currently funding Astrobiology related projects.
- At least 27 projects have been funded since 2003.



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Collaborations with NAI

Dr. Hugo Beraldi-Campesi (Instituto de Geología, UNAM)

Dr. Jack D Farmer, Arizona State University (ASU) NAI team (CAN 5)

Dr. Ferrán García-Pichel, Dr. Ariel D Anbar, and Dr. Hilairy Hartnett.

Currently collaborates with Dr. Farmer and Dr. García-Pichel.

Dr. Elizabeth Chacón-Baca (Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León)

Dr. Andrew Knoll, Principal Investigator of the Harvard University NAI team (CAN1) and a member of the Carnegie Institution of Washington NAI team (CAN 1), the NASA JPL NAI team (CAN 1), and the MIT NAI team (CAN 4).

Dr. Ferrán Gacía-Pichel, ASU NAI team (CAN 1, CAN 5), NASA Ames Research Center NAI team (CAN 1), and the University of Washington NAI team (CAN 2)

Dr. María Colín-García (Instituto de Geología, UNAM)

Dr. Ricardo Amils, Marine Biological Laboratory NAI team (CAN 1, CAN 3) and of the NASA Ames Research NAI team (CAN 3)

Dr. David Fernández-Remolar, Harvard University NAI team (CAN 1).

Dr. Javiera Cervini-Silva (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Cuajimalpa)

Member of the University of California, Berkeley (UC-B) NAI team (CAN 3) and is a Co-Investigator on *BioMARS, Iron and Sulfur-Based Biospheres and Their Biosignatures*, and *Relationship Between Hydrogeology and Microbiology at Active Springs*.

Currently collaborates with Dr. Jill Banfield.



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Collaborations with NAI

Dr. Lilia Montoya-Lorenzana (Centro de Investigaciones Químicas, UAEM)

Dr. Ricardo Amils, Centro de Astrobiología, Spain (NAI International Affiliate), of the Marine Biological Laboratory NAI team (CAN 1, CAN 3), and of the NASA Ames Research NAI team (CAN 3).

Dr. Fernando Ortega (Instituto de Geología, UNAM)

Dr. Christopher McKay, NASA Ames Research Center NAI team (CAN 1, CAN 3), the University of Washington NAI team (CAN 2), and the University of Hawaii, Manoa NAI team (CAN 3, CAN 5).

Dr. Rafael Navarro-González (Instituto de Ciencias Nucleares, UNAM)

Dr. Christopher McKay, NASA Ames Research Center NAI team (CAN 1, CAN 3), the University of Washington NAI team (CAN 2), and the University of Hawaii, Manoa NAI team (CAN 3, CAN 5).

Dr. Navarro is part of the Sample Analysis at Mars (SAM) Investigation and Instrument Suite team.

Dr. Luis Eguiarte (Instituto de Ecología, UNAM)

Member of the Arizona State University (ASU) NAI team (CAN 1) and the Virtual Planetary (VPL) NAI team (CAN 4).

Dr. Antígona Segura (Instituto de Ciencias Nucleares, UNAM)

Member of the Virtual Planetary Laboratory (VPL) NAI team (CAN 2, CAN 4)

Currently she is collaborator of the CAN 6 VPL (accepted) proposal.

Dr. Valeria Souza (Instituto de Ecología, UNAM)

Arizona State University NAI team (CAN 1, CAN 5), and the NAI's Virtual Planetary Laboratory (CAN 4)



Near term activities: Research

- Creating and hosting a public database written in English at the SOMA Website, which will include an updated description of the Astrobiology-related research done in Mexican institutions.
- Including information in the database specific to field sites for Astrobiology research in Mexico.



Near term activities: Research

- Establishing specific collaborations for the PHASES mission, related to exoplanet detection and characterization.

PHASES: microsatellite launched into Sun-synchronous low Earth orbit. Ultraprecise absolute spectrophotometry in the wavelength range 370-960 nm with a resolving power that varies from 900 (at 370 nm) to 200 (at 960 nm). Possible applications of PHASES are: 1) obtaining spectral catalogs of bright stars absolutely calibrated in flux, 2) the better characterization of known transiting planetary systems (including a fortuitous discovery of large moons), and 3) astroseismology.

*J*inst

PUBLISHED BY IOP PUBLISHING FOR SISSA

RECEIVED: September 24, 2009

REVISED: December 4, 2009

ACCEPTED: December 7, 2009

PUBLISHED: January 7, 2010

PHASES: a concept for a satellite-borne ultra-precise spectrophotometer

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Near term activities: Formation of human resources

- Organization of the Biannual Mexican School of Astrobiology including at least one lecture, class or short course imparted, either physically or through videoconference, by an NAI scientist.
- Co-organization of the Latin American School of Astrobiology in collaboration with Centro de Astrobiología (Spain), Instituto de Astrobiología (Colombia), and University of São Paulo Research Unit in Astrobiology (Brazil).
- Co-organization of monthly Astrobiology seminars (in Spanish) in collaboration with Centro de Astrobiología (Spain), Instituto de Astrobiología (Colombia), and the University of São Paulo Research Unit in Astrobiology (Brazil). The seminars can be broadcasted using Adobe Connect or a videoconference system.
- Obtaining funding from the National Council of Science and Technology (Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología, CONACyT Mexico) to support students to attend international schools of Astrobiology and Astrobiology meetings organized by the NAI and other institutions or scientific associations.
- Promoting among Mexican institutions the use of tools already available from the NASA Astrobiology Program through conferences and the SOMA website in order to encourage students and researchers interested in pursuing a career in Astrobiology.



Near term activities: Education and Public Outreach

- Provide to NAI:
 - Posters content was created by scientists already involved in Astrobiology and they were designed to be attractive for the general public.
 - Booklets were created by the Communication of Science Unit at the Instituto de Ciencias Nucleares, UNAM, in collaboration with the expert on the subject of each booklet.
- Create new posters and booklets in Spanish focused on communicating the advances Astrobiology research carried out by researchers in Mexican institutions and NAI scientists.



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Posters

Mundos alrededor de otras estrellas

¿Cómo los encontramos?

Cuando un planeta gira alrededor de una estrella, ésta se bambolea como lo hace un trompo mientras gira. Desde la Tierra lo que observamos es que la estrella se acerca y se aleja ligeramente. En el espectro de la estrella, su luz se desplaza hacia el rojo cuando se aleja y hacia el azul cuando se acerca, lo que nos indica la presencia de un planeta.



Cuando un planeta pasa frente a su estrella, la luz estelar disminuye en una fracción mínima. Midiendo esta disminución en el brillo estelar se pueden detectar exoplanetas.

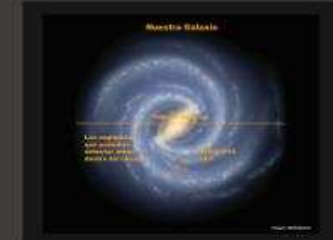


En 1995 descubrimos el primer planeta girando alrededor de una estrella similar al Sol. A la fecha hemos detectado más de 400 planetas alrededor de otras estrellas. A estos mundos les llamamos planetas extrasolares o exoplanetas pues se encuentran fuera de nuestro Sistema Solar.



¿En qué galaxia están?

Nuestra galaxia posee un disco que mide cien mil años luz (la luz tarda cien mil años en ir de un extremo a otro). Los planetas más lejanos que podemos detectar giran alrededor de estrellas que están a unos mil años luz de distancia de nosotros, es decir, en nuestra galaxia.



¿Cómo son?

El 60% de los exoplanetas tienen masas similares o mayores a la de Júpiter, 34% son como Urano o Neptuno y sólo el 5% de los exoplanetas tienen masas entre 2 y 10 veces la masa de la Tierra. Detectar planetas más pequeños requiere nuevas tecnologías, como la del telescopio espacial Kepler.



Júpiter, 300 veces la masa de la Tierra



Urano, 14 veces la masa de la Tierra



Sociedad Mexicana de Astrobiología
<http://www.nucleares.unam.mx/~soma/>

Elaborado por Antígona Segura e Irma Lozada-Chávez
Apoyo proyecto PAPIIME PE105609



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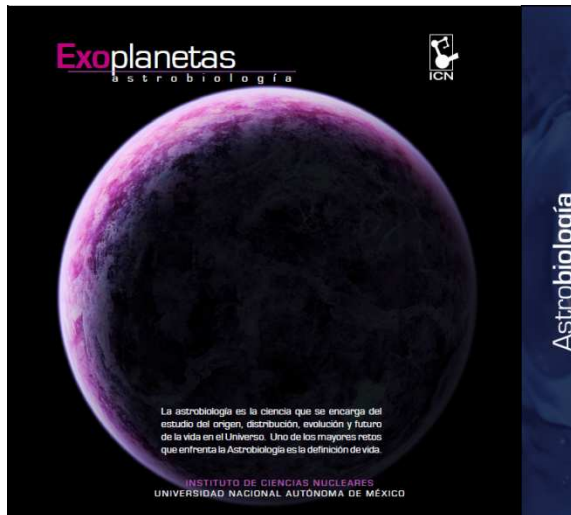
Posters

Subject	Material	Content description	Authors
Astrobiology	Poster	Relation of astrobiology with other sciences: mathematics, biology, astrophysics, engineering, geophysics and chemistry.	M. Sc. Irma Lozada-Chávez
Extremophiles and extreme environments <i>(example in Fig. 1-right)</i>	Poster	What is an extremophile, where they live and why they are important to astrobiology	Dr. Sandra Ramírez-Jiménez and M. Sc. Irma Lozada-Chávez
Life in the Solar System	Poster	Description of Mars, Titan (Saturn's satellite) and Europa (Jupiter's satellite)	Dr. Antígona Segura and M. Sc. Irma Lozada Chávez
Mars, a second Earth?	Poster	Mars terraforming	Dr. Antígona Segura and M. Sc. Irma Lozada Chávez
Exoplanets <i>(example in Fig. 1-left)</i>	Poster	Definition, detection techniques and exoplanets properties	Dr. Antígona Segura and M. Sc. Irma Lozada Chávez
Habitable worlds	Poster	Definition and characterization of habitable planets	Dr. Antígona Segura and M. Sc. Irma Lozada Chávez
Stardust: Stellar origins of living beings	Poster	Chemical evolution of the Universe	Dr. Leticia Carigi and M. Sc. Fátima Robles-Valdez
Life as we know it: carbon and water	Poster	Carbon and water in molecular clouds and protoplanetary disks	M. Sc. José Rodrigo Sacahui-Reyes and Dr. Antígona Segura
Habitable planets	Booklet	Exoplanet detection and characterization of habitable planets	Dr. Antígona Segura and Gabriela Frías
Mars terraformation	Booklet	The process of terraforming Mars	Dr. Rafael Navarro and Gabriela Frías



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Booklets



¿Qué es la vida?

La vida es un estado complejo de asociación de la materia, son las propiedades en conjunto las que hacen y determinan el ser vivo. Los organismos vivos pueden autoprocrearse, las "copias" o nuevos seres no son idénticos a los progenitores porque la replicación biológica es imperfecta. Están formados por una gran variedad de moléculas que interactúan constantemente para mantener su estructura física, adquirir recursos, utilizar energía y mantenerse en equilibrio con su ambiente. Esto es fundamental para la búsqueda de vida en otros planetas, pues al realizar sus funciones la vida desecha compuestos que no se pueden formar por otros procesos.

La vida en nuestro planeta es muy variada pero todos los organismos sin importar si son bacterias, plantas o animales, estamos hechos de lo mismo: moléculas de carbono. Además, más requerimos de agua para funcionar. Así pues la vida en la Tierra está basada en la química del carbono y el agua. Esta es la mayor generalización que podemos hacer sobre la vida en nuestro planeta y nos permite establecer una estrategia para la búsqueda de vida en otros lugares del Universo.

Hasta el día de hoy la Tierra es el único planeta habitable que conocemos. Afortunadamente contamos con mundos cercanos que nos permiten estudiar la diferencia entre un planeta habitable y uno que no lo es.

Planetas habitables

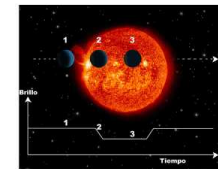
En 1995 descubrimos el primer planeta girando alrededor de una estrella similar al Sol. A la fecha hemos detectado más de 370 planetas alrededor de otras estrellas. A estos mundos los llamamos planetas extrasolares o exoplanetas pues se encuentran fuera de nuestro Sistema Solar.

Aunque hemos encontrado varios exoplanetas, solamente uno de ellos puede ser potencialmente habitable. Se trata de uno de los cuatro planetas que giran alrededor de la estrella llamada Gliese 581. El planeta, llamado Gliese 581d, es ocho veces más masivo que el nuestro y recibe suficiente energía de su estrella para mantener agua líquida en su superficie. Aún no sabemos si este planeta tiene atmósfera que sería indispensable para considerarlo como un mundo habitable.

¿Cómo encontramos exoplanetas?

Cuando un planeta pasa frente a su estrella la luz estelar disminuye en una fracción mínima. El tiempo que dura el eclipse nos da información sobre el tiempo que tarda el planeta en girar alrededor de su estrella. El telescopio espacial Kepler utiliza este método para encontrar planetas en estrellas cercanas al Sol. Kepler fue lanzado en marzo de 2009 y tiene la capacidad de detectar planetas tan pequeños como el nuestro.

Para que un planeta sea habitable debe tener una masa menor a diez veces la masa de la Tierra, poseer atmósfera, recibir suficiente energía de su estrella que la superficie del planeta pueda mantener agua líquida y tener agua.



Método de tránsito para localizar exoplanetas.

Eclipsando una estrella

Cuando un planeta gira alrededor de una estrella ejerce una fuerza sobre ella de manera que la estrella se bambolea como lo hace un trompo mientras gira. El bamboleo de una estrella puede detectarse a partir del llamado efecto Doppler. Este efecto es el que hace que el motor de un auto de carreras se oiga agudo cuando se acerca y grave cuando se aleja de nosotros. En el caso de la estrella, el bamboleo producido por un planeta hace que la estrella se acerque y se aleje de nosotros periódicamente. La luz estelar se desplaza hacia el rojo cuando la estrella se aleja y hacia el azul cuando se acerca. Este es el método más usado para detectar planetas.

Instrumentos para buscar mundos habitables

Actualmente se encuentran en planeación tres instrumentos que nos ayudarán a identificar mundos habitables. La Agencia Espacial de los Estados Unidos está planeando una misión llamada Buscador de Planetas Terrestres que consta de dos telescopios que orbitarán la Tierra. El otro instrumento se llama Darwin y es desarrollado por la Agencia Espacial Europea.

Estos nuevos instrumentos tendrán la tecnología para determinar si un planeta tiene atmósfera y, si es así, determinar su composición. Algunos compuestos como el oxígeno (O₂) y el metano (CH₄) pueden indicar la presencia de vida microscópica en un planeta.

Efecto Doppler para localizar exoplanetas.



Los científicos miden la variación Doppler de la luz de la estrella para establecer cuándo la estrella se está alejando ligeramente de nosotros, o acercándose.



Al alejarse la estrella de nosotros, su luz sufre un desplazamiento Doppler hacia longitudes de onda más largas, y el color de su luz se desplaza hacia el rojo del espectro.

Exoplanetas

¿Cómo son?

Debido a las limitaciones de nuestra tecnología los planetas más fáciles de encontrar son los más masivos y cercanos a sus estrellas. Es por eso que la mayor parte de los exoplanetas son gigantes gaseosos similares a Júpiter. Sin embargo, se han encontrado planetas más pequeños que el Sol es posible detectar mundos menos masivos que Júpiter. Hasta la fecha hemos encontrado una decena de mundos que representan una nueva clase de planetas: las súper Tierras.



Se denomina planeta extrasolar o exoplaneta a un planeta que orbita una estrella diferente al Sol.

Súper Tierras: En nuestro Sistema Solar no hay planetas con una masa mayor a la de la Tierra pero menor a la de Urano. Pero alrededor de otras estrellas giran mundos con masas que van de 2 a 10 veces la masa de nuestro planeta. Lo que ahora tratamos de entender es cómo son estos planetas ¿están hechos principalmente de roca como la Tierra o de gas como Urano? Algunos pueden estar cubiertos de agua e incluso ser habitables.

CARBONO SOL ENERGÍA VIDA TIERRA ORGANISMOS
ENERGÍA VIDA TIERRA AGUA SOL PLANETAS LUZ
CARBONO ENERGÍA SOL VIDA TIERRA ORGANISMOS



INSTITUTO DE CIENCIAS NUCLEARES

Proyecto PAFIME - PE105909

Un viaje por el Universo

Proyecto PAFIME - PE105909

La Astrobiología en México: oportunidades educativas en

disciplinas múltiples

COMUNICACIÓN DE LA CIENCIA

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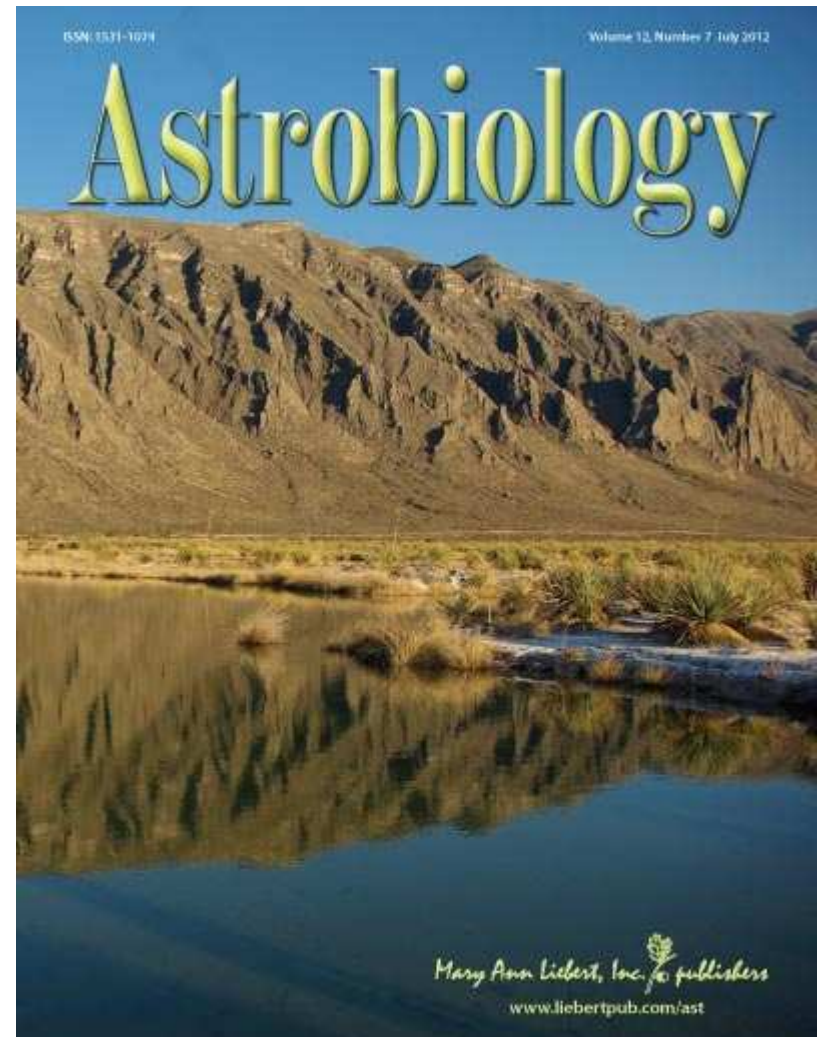
www.nucleares.unam.mx



Near term activities: Education and Public Outreach

Generate a bilingual (English and Spanish) script and film material to make virtual visits to places in Mexico that are relevant to Astrobiology, similar to those already existing for Australian sites (<http://vft.asu.edu/>).

First site: Cuatro Ciénegas, Coahuila, Mexico (see description of the site in Appendix C), with the collaboration of Dr. Valeria Souza (Instituto de Ecología, UNAM) and Dr. Janet Siefert (Rice University, Texas, Virtual Planetary Laboratory NAI team, and the Arizona State University NAI team).





Near term activities: Education and Public Outreach

- Create a Spanish website for young students (12 to 18 years old) interested in learning about the basic concepts of Astrobiology.
- Participants: cartoonists, professionals in science communication, and scientists actively doing Astrobiology.



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Near term activities: Education and Public Outreach

Chapter	Content	Authors
1. Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Definition of astrobiology - Objectives of Astrobiology - History of Astrobiology 	Dr. Sandra I. Ramírez-Jiménez
2. The Universe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Time scales - Cosmochemistry - Abundance of chemical elements - Nucleosynthesis and recycling of chemical elements - Molecules in the interstellar medium 	Dr. Leticia Carigi
3. Planetary systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formation and evolution of protoplanetary disks - Planet formation - Dynamical evolution of planetary systems - The Solar System - Exoplanet detection - Characteristics of exoplanets and planetary systems 	Dr. Antígona Segura
4. Earth as a planet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Earth's atmosphere - Geologic structure and evolution of Earth - Thermal evolution of Earth 	Dr. Sandra I. Ramírez-Jiménez, Dr. Guadalupe Cordero
5. Life on Earth and definition of life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Definition of life: - The seven pillars of life 	M. Sc. Irma Lozada-Chávez
6. Origin of life on Earth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - History and theories on the origin of life - Prebiotic synthesis of organic compounds - RNA world and the origin of the protocell - Origin of metabolisms - DNA world and the origin of proteins (genetic code) 	M. Sc. Irma Lozada-Chávez



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Near term activities: Education and Public Outreach

Chapter	Content	Authors
7. Biological evolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Basic concepts of the theory of evolution - Early evolution of prokaryotes and eukaryotes - Biological extinctions and speciation - Human evolution 	M. Sc. Irma Lozada-Chávez, Dr. Lilia Montoya, Dr. Guadalupe Cordero, Dr. Julio Valdivia, Dr. Cruz Lozano
8. Extremophiles and extreme environments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biology of extremophiles - Extremophiles and biotechnology - Extremophiles and Astrobiology 	Dr. Sandra I. Ramírez-Jiménez, Dr. Lilia Montoya
9. Astrobiology on Mars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Geologic history - The Viking experiment - ALH84001 meteorite and the search for biomarkers - Mars analogue sites on Earth 	Not yet assigned
10. Astrobiology on Solar System satellites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Titan - Europa - Enceladus - The Moon 	Dr. Sandra Ramírez-Jiménez, Dr. Lilia Montoya, Dr. Guadalupe Cordero, and Dr. Elva Escobar-Briones
11. Life in the Universe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planetary habitability - Signatures from a habitable world - Drake's Equation - Communication with extraterrestrial civilizations - Galactic Habitable Zone 	Dr. Antígona Segura and Dr. Leticia Carigi
12. Evolutionary paradigms in the search for life in the Universe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Determinism <i>versus</i> contingency in the origin and evolution of life - Trends in the evolution of life on Earth - The 'Rare Earth' hypothesis - Evolution of complex multicellular organisms 	M. Sc. Irma Lozada-Chávez



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Resources

- Websites: The SOMA website hosted by the Instituto de Ciencias Nucleares, UNAM. The institute provides technical support for the website and has created a server where all the electronic resources created and maintained by SOMA will be hosted in the near future. See appendix A10.
- Human resources: SOMA members (researchers and students) enthusiastically collaborate on research and EPO activities.
- Astrobiology relevant sites: These sites may be accessed by NAI scientists through those researchers in Mexican academic institutions who are already working or interested on studying these sites. SOMA will serve as a link for establishing contact with interested researchers.
- EPO materials: They include posters, booklets, technical information on specific topics, proceedings from SOMA Meetings, etc.
- Resources for academic activities: Most of the SOMA members are incorporated into an academic institution, where they have access to institutional resources such as auditoriums or videoconference rooms to organize and host academic activities like conferences, schools and meetings. Resources also include a great analytical and instrumental capability for developing new research and technology.



Resources

- SOMA is presently working on obtaining funding from CONACyT with the purpose of:
 - Supporting the organization of the Mexican School of Astrobiology, the Biannual Meeting of SOMA and the Latin American School of Astrobiology.
 - Supporting the participation of Mexican students and early-career scientists in international academic activities.
 - Supporting the creation of EPO materials and Virtual Field Trips.



Long-term activities: Research

- Strengthening and promoting the collaboration between NAI researchers and scientists working on Mexican academic institutions by supporting a program of continuous visits of NAI researchers for working in specific projects and regular academic activities.
- Developing resources for a program of regular field trips to sites located in Mexico relevant to Astrobiology.



Long-term activities: Formation of human resources

- Establishing programs for graduate students and early career scientists to do internships in NAI teams and Mexican academic institutions.
- Collaborating with NAI for the establishment of a formal graduate training in Astrobiology in Mexican academic institutions.



Long-term activities: Education and Public Outreach

- Creating Virtual Field Trips for Mexican sites relevant to Astrobiology.
- Translating into Spanish EPO materials created by the NAI to be used in Spanish speaking countries and by Spanish speaking minorities in the United States.
- Collaborating with the NAI for promoting EPO materials among different publics using electronic media.



Relevant sites for Astrobiology in Mexico





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SOMA appreciates your kind attention!!!

